

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



Flag of the free: thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**  
**WASHINGTON.**  
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1844.

## DORRISM.

The Globe of Friday has an article of some three columns, the object of which is to justify the Dorr rebellion. The editor in the first place quotes a statement of the case from a speech of Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, which he says gives a fair account of the transaction. From that statement we make an extract below, which establishes as clear a case of rebellion and treason as ever occurred in any country. We by no means approve of the Charter Government of Rhode Island. It was doubtless exclusive and arbitrary in its spirit, and gave but little political influence to the masses of men. But there was a legitimate way of rectifying the evil, by repeated and untiring remonstrances with the Legislature, and by constant "agitation" among the people. No better evidence could be desired of the practicability of a peaceful remedy than is furnished by Mr. McClelland himself. Speaking of the ratification by the people of the Dorr constitution, he says that 13,944 votes were given for it, which number constituted a majority of the adult male citizens, and among the number were 4,960 legally qualified voters, which were at the same time a majority who were thus qualified. So that it is quite apparent, according to the statement of Mr. McClelland, the warm friend of the Dorr party, that that party numbered a majority of the legally qualified voters, and might, by firmness and prudence, have had it in their power after the next legal State election to remedy every grievance of which the people complained. There could, therefore, have existed no excuse for the revolutionary course pursued by Dorr. He could have only been actuated by the factious spirit of a demagogue. The grievance, at most, was but the denial of political privileges—no oppression, no tyranny had been practiced. All that could be charged against the ruling party was a refusal to part with the power which they had enjoyed immemorially. That there existed the means of exerting a sufficient moral influence upon the electors to produce the change desired will at once be made apparent, by considering the immense changes that have been effected in the British constitution within the last hundred and fifty years, without revolution or violence of any sort. Those great measures of melioration have been each and all of them brought about by the disfranchised people of Great Britain, operating by the legitimate mode of remonstrance and petition to the Parliament. Revolution is the right of every people, but it is a remedy for great and permanent evils, not for every temporary grievance which may incommode the people. The authorities quoted by the Globe are all mal-apropos. Those authors contemplated cases of great oppression and tyranny when they laid down the right of revolution as the remedy. They never dreamed of having their names dragged in to sanction a "storm in a teapot," such as had been kicked up in Rhode Island.

Sanction the principle that the people have the right to remedy every grievance by revolution, and there will no longer exist the slightest guaranty of private property. Let the principle of revolution be sanctioned as an ordinary means of redress for every imaginary "ill that flesh is heir to," and it would not be ten years before men would be found openly advocating an equal distribution of lands and chattels, and denouncing the monopoly of individual property, with as much reckless boldness as is now displayed by the friends of Dorr's rebellion.

The remarks of the Globe to which we have called attention, as evincing the tendencies of Locofocoism, were made in reference to the speech of Mr. Clay at Raleigh. The editor of that print has been showing off his anatomical skill for some days by a dissection of the speech, but so far from injuring the Whigs or Mr. Clay, his knife has only served to lay open the sound heart and conservative tendencies of Whiggery, and, by contrast, to expose the anarchical unprincipled character of Locofocoism.

At the South the Locofoco party, at least a large portion of it, claim the right to nullify a law of Congress whenever any State may think it conflicts with its local interests. At the North the Locofocos sanction open rebellion to all governments, as the ordinary remedy for political grievances. The Southern wing of the party, in conformity with their sentiments, have declared a law of the Federal Government null and void; while

at the North the attempt has been made, with the sanction and sympathy of the party in all quarters, to overturn one of the State Governments. Nothing is sacred with Locofocoism—neither the Government of the Union nor those of the States, projected by the heads, and sealed by the heart-blood of revolutionary sires, have any power to inspire respect from the wild, lawless spirit of Locofocoism.

We subjoin an extract from the speech of Mr. McClelland, which will demonstrate that the constitution and government of Dorr was an act of rebellion and treason, which in any other State or country would have been punished with death. How he has escaped with imprisonment, we are unable to conjecture. We, however, are far from desiring his perpetual imprisonment, which, if made solitary, would be worse than death. We presume, that after he shall have been brought to repentance for his temerity, a pardon will be extended to him. Dorr, in fact, is little more culpable than those in and out of Rhode Island who have incited him to his crime. He is doubtless the victim of a vain ambition, which has been egged on by the reckless agrarian spirit of Locofocoism.

Mr. McClelland says:  
"In 1829-'34-'40, and '41, the people in various ways repeated their appeals to the charter authorities in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage and a free constitution, but in vain. Their supplications were not heard, but were treated with contempt. Despairing of all hope of obtaining justice at the hands of their oppressors, they finally elected a convention to do themselves what otherwise could not be done. In October, 1841, this convention met, and after making some progress in their business, adjourned to meet again in November after, when they finished their labors, and submitted the draft of a constitution to the people for their adoption or rejection. The vote of the people was accordingly taken upon it; and on the 12th of January, after the convention again met, when they proceeded to count the votes for and against the proposed constitution, the count showed the whole number of votes given by American male citizens of full age, and permanent residence or home in the State, in favor of the adoption of this constitution, to be 13,944, being a majority of the whole number of American male citizens of full age and permanent residence or home in the State, of 4,746. They also declared that, of the whole number of voters (13,944,) 4,960 were legally qualified freemen. Upon this result the convention proclaimed this constitution to be the paramount law of the State, and recommended the early nomination of officers under it."

"They also communicated the above result, together with a copy of the people's constitution, to the Governor of the State; which, upon being laid before the General Assembly, was rejected by a large majority. "The people having thus framed for themselves a constitution, proceeded next to organize a government under it. For this purpose, they held a State convention at Providence in February, 1842, and nominated general, district, and county officers, for election on Monday, the 18th day of April, 1842. The election took place, and a practical operative government was organized, with Thomas W. Dorr at the head as Governor of the State. "It is a fact to be observed in this connexion, that the people's constitution was not only adopted by a majority of the whole voting population of the State, but also by a majority of those qualified to vote under the charter government."

We here subjoin a remark of Mr. Clay, in his Raleigh speech, upon the consequences of Dorrism carried out at the South, which the Globe has dodged; and which the Locofocos south of Mason and Dixon's line will all dodge. It is unanswerable.

"You can readily comprehend and feel what would be the effects of Dorrism here at the South, if Dorrism were predominant. Any unprincipled adventurer would have nothing to do but to collect around him a mosaic majority, black and white, aliens and citizens, young and old, male and female, overturn existing governments, and set up new ones, at his pleasure or caprice? What earthly security for life, liberty, or property, would remain, if a proceeding so fraught with confusion, disorder, and insubordination, were tolerated and sanctioned?"

## THE MEETING AT GRIMES'S.

We attended a political discussion at Grimes's Post Office, Prince George's county, Maryland, on last Saturday. There were in attendance about twenty persons from Alexandria and Washington, and probably sixty citizens of Prince George's county. The meeting was opened by an address from the Hon. J. M. S. Causin, the member of Congress from the District of which this county forms a part, upon the political topics of the day, which was listened to attentively throughout; he ably enforced and sustained the principles of the Whig party, by sound and convincing facts; he was followed by Jas. H. Han, Esq., the Ajax Telemon of Locofocoism in this city, in reply; and we take pleasure in adding our hearty concurrence in the generous and truthful picture he gave of the eminently useful and patriotic services of the great leader of the Whig party, HENRY CLAY. He said "he had earned for himself the highest niche in the temple of fame; and as long as the history which chronicled the deeds of America's greatest sons should last, bright and undying would be his fame and glory; earned too, as it was, by the labor and genius of a mighty intellect; he was proud thus to speak of him." His speech throughout was bold and plain, though made upon a basis which is so plainly false—that Mr. Polk was in favor of a liberal protection—that a schoolboy might have defeated his position. At the conclusion of his remarks the facts and arguments, upon the same subject, of Mr. Causin, remained plain, fixed, and undisturbed.

We will give an extract here which will prove that the principles he assumed for Mr. Polk are not entertained by him, and, indeed, several of

his party attempted to correct him when he made them:

From Colonel Polk's Reply to the Memphis Inquiries, May 15, 1843.

"I have at all times been opposed to prohibitory or high protective tariff laws, designed not for revenue, but to advance the interests of one portion of the people employed in manufactures by taxing another and much the larger portion, thus making the many tributary to the increased wealth of the few. I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character—and indeed so highly protective upon some articles as to prohibit their importation into the country altogether. I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, and restoring the compromise tariff act of March 21, 1833; believing, as I do, that it would produce more revenue than the present law,\* and that incidental protection afforded by the twenty per cent. duty, especially when this would be paid in cash, and on the home valuation, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers; and all that they ought to desire, or to which THEY ARE ENTITLED."

\* Time, the only test of all experiments, has proved the reverse of this.

† Every one knows that the manufacturers were prostrated under the 20 per cent. duties, without raising sufficient revenue for the support of Government.

This, without citing many other instances in which he has expressed himself in favor of low duties, or no duties at all, as in the case of wool, will suffice here; indeed, we can hardly suppose it necessary to say this much, so far as Mr. Hoban is concerned, for we will not believe he knew less of Mr. Polk's principles than members of his party who attempted to correct him when he thus stated them.

Jos. H. Bradley, Esq. of Washington, followed Mr. Hoban in a short speech, and declared himself perfectly satisfied with the good Whig doctrine urged by Mr. H.; and though laboring under indisposition, his remarks were plain, honest, and convincing; he was several times interrupted by a few disorderly Locos, who feared the force of his plain facts, and in reply to an interrogatory put to him, said he could tell them one thing—Mr. Clay was not, like Mr. Polk, the grandson of a tory; this created some fluttering, and proof was called for; Mr. B. pledged himself to furnish what he relied on for the assertion, and in which he placed confidence, and we happen to know he has fulfilled his promise; and we shall take some pains to give them more on the same subject. He was followed by our old friend, W. D. Walbach, formerly of this city, who occupied about half an hour to prove to those present that the prices of articles on which duties were laid were higher now than before the operation of the present tariff—as one Loco in our hearing remarked, "he can't do that, and I think he'd better quit." We concurred in the remark.

Mr. Causin and Mr. Hoban each occupied the stump again for some twenty minutes, in review of the arguments of each other in their former remarks.

This precinct of Prince George's has always been ultra Locofocoish, though we learned from a gentleman present that there is a redeeming spirit amongst them, and we were witness to the fruitless efforts to bring back to the darkness of Locofocoism one whom the light of Whig principles had caused to come out for Harry of the West.

## LATE FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The New York papers have received, by an arrival at that port, advices from the west coast of Africa to the 10th of June.

The river Nunez was blockaded by the British steamer Albert from the 24th of January till the 12th of March. No boats nor vessels of any nation were allowed to pass. On the 7th of February the supercargo of the Robert (the vessel by which these accounts are brought) went on board the Albert to inquire about the blockade. The acting lieutenant in charge would not allow him to trade with the natives within the blockaded district; and having ascertained that two men belonging to the Robert were British subjects, he demanded that they should be given up. This was refused. He then said that he would come on board and take them by force. Finally, to prevent further trouble, the two men were sent on board.

The brig Elizabeth, of Salem, was in the river when the blockade was laid, and was not allowed to leave until the 12th of February. The Robert and Oriental were detained two weeks. This blockade, it is stated, ruined the voyage of five American vessels which trade to said river.

The British brig Ferret fired into two American vessels while Capt. Cook, of the brig Robert, was on the coast, which was about seven months. One of the vessels fired into was the brig Gen. Watson, of Philadelphia. An officer from the Ferret went on board and apologized, stating that he had told his marine to fire wide—but the supposition is that it was done intentionally. During the seven months which Captain Cook spent on the coast, he saw but one American vessel of war, viz: the Porpoise, which called at the river Gambia in January, stopped 18 hours, and then proceeded to leave a J. American vessels, according to Capt. Cook's statement, suffered more from the insults of British cruisers than from the misconduct of the natives.

King Saah, the principal king on the river Nunez, died in February last. It will be recollected that about three years ago the U. S. schooner Dolphin and Grampus were sent to call him to account for depredations committed on American vessels.

Trade was dull. American goods were plenty and very low, while African produce was scarce and high.

ILLINOIS LOAN IN LONDON.—A letter from Mr. Oakley, the commissioner, states that a contract has been arranged for the loan so long talked of, and that the papers are in the hands of the lawyers to arrange. What the terms are is not stated, but appear to have been satisfactory to Mr. O., as he had taken his passage home in the steamer of 4th July.

## THE PEOPLE MOVING!!

### PENNSYLVANIA.

1,000 GUNS FOR THE UNTERRIFIED WHIGS OF OLD BERKS.

READING, Pa., July 5, 1844.

Yesterday was a proud day for the Whigs of old Berks. Largely as we calculated on a strong turn out of the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle, and the tariff, the number that did turn out went far beyond that calculation. The day was ushered in by 13 guns fired on the island. At about 10 o'clock in the morning a splendid banner, prepared exclusively by the Whigs ladies of Reading, and at their own expense, was presented in their behalf by Charles Evans, Esq., to the Whigs of Reading, and in their name was received by D. S. Gordon, Esq. The banner is a most beautiful affair, having on one side a painting designed by the ladies, which represents a rolling mill in full operation, the workmen being variously engaged; also a road with cars and boat. The whole intended to represent manufactures and trade flourishing under a Whig tariff. The inscription is excellent:

### WHIG PRINCIPLES:

LIKE THE ORE IN OUR MOUNTAINS, THOUGH LONG EMBODIED IN CLAY, NOW BEGINNING TO BE APPRECIATED.

After the presentation was over a procession was formed, (with the splendid banner and our excellent band at the head,) and marched to the island, where the day was celebrated. Here by 12 o'clock, not less than 1,500 to 1,600 Whigs were assembled, who were addressed by Col. Lindsey, of Berks, and J. P. Sanderson, of Lebanon, in the German language, after which, at least 1,000 of the number sat down to a good substantial dinner. After it was over, the Declaration was read by Mr. J. V. Lambert; the multitude was then again addressed by Charles Gibbons, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the Hon. James Cooper, of Adams, who entered into an able exposition of Whig principles, and were frequently applauded whilst speaking.

After they had finished a procession was formed, again preceded by the banner and Reading band. The delegation from Bird-borough had an excellent band with them, which was placed in the centre of the procession. The procession was without exception the largest one ever got up in Reading on a similar occasion by any party; and all who did more, assert that the Whigs had from 20 to 50 MORE VOTERS in their procession, than the Locos, and this too in their strong hold. Of this the Whigs have great reason to be proud, considering that their opponents had been hard at work for several weeks in sending circulars throughout the country, inviting and urging their friends to come in, in order to get a big procession so as to brag about it. Whether they will brag now we know not, nor do we care. Messrs. Dallas, Page, Rush, and Van, who were present, know that we did not number their procession, and that is enough "glory for one day." We heard it remarked that Mr. Dallas should have said that "he had no idea there were half as many Whigs in Berks county as he saw on that day."

The Polk procession which was intended to be a tremendous demonstration—was preceded by their rich and aristocratic leaders—DALLAS, MUELENBERG, PAGE, RUSH, VAUX, and others, IN CARRIAGES, while the working men, who are expected to turn the grindstone and burrah for these nabobs, were on foot. Every man of the Whigs, including speakers and invited guests, marched into town in true Democratic style. This convinced some of the Locofocos that the love of their leaders for the "dear people" is all gammon, and as the two processions passed each other, several of the more honest of the Locofocos with their badges on their hats stepped out of their RANKS INTO OURS, remarking that they had supported that party long enough.

In the evening Messrs. GIBBONS and COOPER addressed a large crowd in front of Col. Kendall's Whig Headquarters. They were listened to by many Locofocos, some of whom concluded that Whig principles were best after all to promote the interests of our country.—Clay Bugle.

ERIE COUNTY.—The Whigs of Wattsburg and the adjoining townships of Erie county had a glorious Whig mass meeting, attended by a procession, band of music, and all that sort of thing. Capt. E. S. Messer presided, and John H. Walker, E. B. Abbott, the droll and amusing babbler—James D. Dunlap, and L. Robinson, Esq., spoke. Several hundred of the yeomanry of that rugged county were in attendance.

INDIANA COUNTY.—We are glad to perceive by a late number of the Indiana Register that the lion-hearted Whigs of Indiana county are effectually awakened to the importance of the coming contest. The people in that region are crying out as with one voice that the WHIG TARIFF SHALL BE SUSTAINED, and are nobly coming up to the work, and watering down the fortifications behind which the Locofoco free traders have entrenched themselves. Large and enthusiastic meetings of the people have been held in the borough of Indiana within the last few weeks, at which resolutions and measures were adopted to carry on the campaign in the most spirited manner. To prove that our Indiana friends are in the right way, we need only add that at each meeting the WHIG LADIES of the town turned out in large numbers, and cheered on their fathers, brothers, and husbands, by the waving of handkerchiefs, and occasionally joining with the young men in a good Whig song.

BRADFORD COUNTY.—A tremendous mass meeting of the Whigs of Bradford county was held at Athens on the 26th ult. We learn from the Owego Advertiser that there were from 1,500 to 2,000 present, who were addressed by C. L. N. W. Davis, of Owego, Hon. James Dunn, of Elmira, and Messrs. C. L. Ward and John C. Adams, of Towanda. The yeomanry of Bradford seem to have been pretty generally aroused.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The Danville Democrat says "that the state of the political thermometer at this place is raging very high just now. Animated and excited political discussions are going on in open street, on every corner, and at almost every hour in the day, and every one is discussing the affairs of the nation."

WARREN COUNTY.—Our Whig friends in Warren and the adjoining counties held a mass meeting at Sugar Grove on the 4th instant. The Whig spirit is fully aroused in northern Pennsylvania, and Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Markle appear to be carrying all before them.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The Whigs of Schuyl-

kill had a tremendous mass meeting at Pottsville on Saturday last. The Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of this borough, Dr. George N. E. Kert, of Pine Grove, and Messrs. Gibbons and Clarkson, of Philadelphia, were present, and made speeches on the occasion. The editor of the Miner's Journal says that, since the meeting, he has heard of no less than fourteen who have heretofore acted with the Locofoco party, and several of the hardest kind, who have openly espoused the cause of Henry Clay. Instead of listening to an exposition of the principles of the party, they declare that they heard nothing but abuse of their opponents, and very properly have concluded that a cause which requires such a despicable course to prop it must be rotten indeed.

A NOBLE CLAY PILE.—Raising Clay Ash Poles has become quite fashionable of late among the enthusiastic Whigs of Northern Pennsylvania. Our neighbors of the Montrose Register boast of having the "tallest, straightest, and handsomest pole in Pennsylvania or in the Union." It was reared on the 1st inst., in the town of Montrose, is three feet in diameter at the base, and is full one hundred and seventy feet in length, surmounted with a beautiful steeple, bearing in large letters the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen. It was put up without accident, and now stands majestically peering above the high hills of Northern Pennsylvania, a fitting monument to the skill and enterprise of her citizens, and their patriotic zeal in behalf of those who are the devoted champions of their dearest interests.

ANOTHER.—We learn also by the Register, that the Whigs of New Milford, Susquehanna county, raised a pole on the 29th ult. 100 feet in height, intended as a standard bearer for the flag of "Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle, and the Tariff." So we go. The Whigs throughout the State appear to be in a blaze of enthusiasm which nothing can quench.

## NEW YORK—LIVINGSTON COUNTY WHIG MASS MEETING.

First Moving of the Waters of the Great Flood of 1844!

From the Livingston County (N. Y.) Republican.

The sixty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was most appropriately celebrated in this village on Thursday last by from fifteen to twenty thousand freemen, assembled to vindicate their claim to the patriotic title under which their ancestors engaged in the Revolutionary War, by taking measures to secure and perfect our National Independence and exemption from the effects of British legislation. It was, by thousands, the largest assemblage which ever met in Livingston county, and we believe the largest political gathering ever known in western New York. All seemed to feel that the work of this day is but a continuation and completion of that of 1776—the deliverance of our glorious land from every shade and remnant of colonial vassalage, and from every form of dependence on the legislation and dictation of European Monarchs—the Protection of the Industry of the free American elector from the competition and influence of foreign capital and foreign pauper labor,—the preservation of our sacred National Union from the Texan conspiracy. Well do the intelligent Whig Electors of Livingston maintain their claim to their fathers' name and their fathers' patriotic cause.

In all the demonstrations of this exciting and majestic spectacle, it was made most evident that the people in great masses had already fully succeeded in distinguishing the objects, relations and tendencies of the two great National parties, and their own relations to both. The efforts of shuffling, equivocating, double-dealing Locofocos have proved signally futile here at least. Henceforth they may practise their disguises and equivocation in regions where voters are less intelligent and less awake to the effects of public policy on their private interests. "PROTECTION," LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE were cheered in every loud hurrah,—were inscribed on the Banners of every Legion, and reiterated by every orator and the universal and uniform responses of the enthusiastic multitude.

The emblems and banners were rich in testimonials of the true origin of this strong and wise movement. The golden sheaf, the snowy fleece, borne in triumph above the proudest and most costly banners, were eloquent in their silent testimony to the world that the Wheat-growers of a Wool-rasers of the luxuriant valley of the Ganee, place themselves foremost in the march of the high Whig host to the assault on the enemies of Protection. In this region, the manual laborers and mechanics can do no more than follow the farmers in the defence of the Whig tariff. The free trade agents of British importers in New York city have not yet convinced the Farmers that Agriculure is oppressed and ruined by the "Black Tariff,"—the "odious Whig Tariff of 1842." The town which sent the largest delegation to this Convention, and which uniformly gives from 250 to 300 Whig majority, is that which, according to the last census, produces more wheat than any other town in the United States!

The fair descendants of the revolutionary Whigs were here to express their deep interest in the political movements which involve the happiness of their homes, their protectors, and those committed to their care. In spite of Locofoco remonstrance, the daughters of the Republic, as elsewhere, persist in declaring, in overwhelming majorities, for HENRY CLAY and Whig principles. And in 1844, as in 1840, and in 1777, victory must crown the cause which they honor by their approval and cheer with their smiles. No party in a free country was ever defeated that secured their aid; and therefore the Whigs of Livingston gratefully acknowledge their presence on this occasion as the harbinger of triumph.

Many large vehicles in the procession were almost exclusively occupied by ladies—in some instances, twenty or thirty in one wagon, drawn by immense teams of noble horses that well beseeched their precious burdens.

Two of the great statesmen of New York, Messrs. FILLMORE and COLLIER, whose promised presence had been so effective an attraction to many, were both present at the organization of the meeting, and were welcomed by the vast audience with such hearty cheers and spontaneous applause as showed the high and just appreciation which the mass of the people have formed of the public services and great abilities of these eminent men.

They were followed by Francis Bacon, of New York city, the Hon. Charles H. Carroll, member of Congress from this district, and Z. Barton Stout, of Ontario county.

Every Locofoco with whom we have conversed frankly admits that there were OVER TEN THOUSAND; while nearly all others estimate variously from TWELVE TO TWENTY